

Albuquerque's answer on the state fair is: "We'll help Putney put the Hum in a Humdinger."

GERMANY can afford to be calm with Uncle Sam.

# The Evening Herald

\$10 000 added to what we've got will make a pretty fair Fair fund.

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## UNITED ALBUQUERQUE PLANS TO PRODUCE BIGGEST STATE FAIR ON RECORD

ALL REPORTS TODAY  
NOTE HOPEFUL  
TURN FOR  
ALLIES

Today's War  
Summary

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)  
Italy has invaded Austria. Official announcement was made by the war office at Rome today that Italian forces had penetrated Austrian territory along a line running about 40 miles north from the Gulf of Triest, capturing four towns within two or three miles of the frontier.

An Italian destroyer raided the Austrian port of Buso near the frontier, destroying the landing, railroad station and barracks. Two Austrians were killed, the first casualties officially reported in the new campaign.

It is regarded in London as probable that the Austro-German army will make the first important move by striking at the Italian center in the direction of Verona.

Heavy fighting is in progress once more on the western end of the French-Belgian front. British, German and French forces are making attacks at various points between Arns and the coast. There is as yet no sign, however, of a general assault by the allies such as has been predicted.

Dispatches from Athens reiterate the report that the Turkish attack on Gallipoli peninsula, made with the pick of the Ottoman army, was a failure. It is stated that wounded Turkish soldiers by the thousands are arriving in Constantinople and that all assaults have been repelled by the allies.

On the east front the signs of a check to what at one time seemed an overwhelming Austro-German offensive movement are becoming more and more apparent. Even the flying wedge which was driven into the Russian center along the river San has been compelled to give some ground by the energetic counter attacks of the Russians.

In the west General French reports that the Germans by use of asphyxiating gases succeeded in penetrating the British lines at two points but he claims that some of the trenches lost as a result of these tactics were regained in the subsequent fighting. The contest is still rating.

Domestic politics continue to absorb attention in England but there is delay in attaining definite results and the membership of the new cabinet has not as yet been announced. This delay, according to the Manchester Guardian, is ministerial organ, is due to the insistence by the Unionists in the cabinet that heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans.

The Dutch government has sent to Germany a protest against the sinking of the Lusitania, which resulted in the death of several Dutch subjects. The note follows the lines of the American communication to Germany.

and the hills northeast of Doloreska and east of Cetina were taken by us. So far 153 officers and more than 21,000 men have fallen into our hands as prisoners, while 39 cannon, including nine heavy guns, and at least 40 machine guns have been captured by the Teutonic allies. The Russians suffered extraordinary heavy losses.

REVIVAL OF HEAVY FIGHTING  
ALL ALONG BELGIAN LINE

(Paris, May 25, 12:40 p. m.)—The French war office this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of hostilities which says:

"It was night of considerable activity between the sea and Arras. In Belgium, following a violent bombardment, a German attacking column endeavored to gain a footing on the highway between Langemarck and Ypres. It was definitely checked.

"The Germans delivered two attacks yesterday to the north of Arras. In each case they were repulsed. To the north of Neuville they delivered four attacks, each of which was checked by the fire of our artillery.

"In these various aggressive endeavors, all of which resulted in complete failure, the enemy suffered heavy losses."

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT  
ITALIAN FORCES IN AUSTRIA

(Rome, May 25, via Paris, 2:20 p. m.)—Official announcement was made by the war office today that Italian forces had penetrated Austria, occupying Caporetto, the heights between the Idris and Iszoni, and the towns of Cervignano and Terzo.

The statement says these operations took place yesterday in the Austrian crown land of Carniola and in the Friuli. It reads:

"In the eastern arena: On the Dubya river east of Rosevny, our troops attacked strong Russian forces. We defeated them and drove them back across the river with very heavy losses. Prisoners to the number of 2,240 and five machine guns were captured. Farther to the south several Russian attacks, some of them at times very fierce, coming from the direction of Ekgolm, resulted in failure. Our opponents suffered heavily in these encounters.

"In Cambrai five Frenchmen were killed and twelve others injured by bombs dropped by a French aviator while the people were leaving church. Cambrai is in northern France just south of the German lines.)

"At St. Quentin we shot down a French aeroplane.

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"Our torpedo destroyers opened fire against the enemy's detachments at the part of Riso, and have disembarked troops. We captured 79 Austrians who had been sent to Ven-

NEW JAP TREATY  
WITH CHINA IS  
SIGNED THIS  
AFTERNOON

Carries Out Conditions Imposed on Chinese by Japan in Formidable List of 21 Demands.

MYSTERIOUS NOTE  
ACCOMPANIES PAPERS

United States Explains That Our Request for Explanation of New Pact Is to Keep Record Clear.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)  
Peking, May 25.—Two treaties between China and Japan, together with thirteen notes, were signed this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Chinese foreign office. This act brought to a conclusion the negotiations which have been going on since last January, when Japan, shortly after the fall of the German position of Kiau Chow, presented her demands to China.

The German government has asked America for a further delay of a week in its reply to the note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania. In all probability the note will be delivered at Washington on Saturday.

"It is stated in Berlin that the note will be couched in very friendly terms. On account of the recent Italian complications the feeling in Berlin regarding the United States is much more calm. Everything possible will be done to avoid trouble. German submarines are to be instructed in accordance with this policy, although the note will explain that in principle Germany cannot openly stop submarine warfare.

The Japanese endeavored to secure other alterations, notably the omission of the words "south" and "eastern" before Manchuria and inner Mongolia respectively, as well as the substitution of the words "Cheli-Lung peninsula" for "Dalm" and "Port Arthur," but the Chinese representatives fought for and obtained a strict adherence to the terms of the ultimatum, with the exception previously noted in this dispatch.

Japan has lodged against China heavy claims for the injuries to Japanese subjects and the damage done to Japanese ships in Hankow recently by Chinese mobs.

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Japan has lodged against China heavy claims for the injuries to Japanese subjects and the damage done to Japanese ships in Hankow recently by Chinese mobs.

Under the terms of the new treaty important concessions are granted by China to Japan. These concessions were made as a result of negotiations extending over several months, following the presentation by Japan of a list of twenty-one demands. On May 17 Japan sent an ultimatum to China, at the same time waiving temporarily some of the important demands. China at once agreed to comply with the terms of the ultimatum.

The concessions granted to Japan have to do largely with industrial operations in China, particularly in regard to railroads and mines. China also engages not to cede or lease to any third power territory in specified districts. Japan is to receive special privileges in inner Mongolia.

NOTE ACCOMPANYING TREATIES  
NOT MADE PUBLIC

Washington, May 25.—Tokyo dispatches to the Japanese embassy say that at 3 p. m., May 25, two treaties covering the negotiations concerning the Shantung peninsula and Manchuria and Mongolia, were signed and exchanged between Japan and China with a note concerning other questions. No intimation of the contents of the note was contained in the dispatches.

WASHINGTON WANTS TO  
KEEP RECORD CLEAR

Washington, May 25.—Dispatches from Tokyo, saying Japanese newspapers did not understand the necessity for the American note to Japan and China, stating the presumption of the United States that the new treaty between Japan and China would not conflict with American rights, brought forth the explanation from high official quarters today that the step was merely of a legal nature placing on record the understanding of the American government of the recent parleys and formally setting forth its expectations that nothing in the treaty would contravene any treaties between the United States and China.

Officials pointed out that the American note was designed chiefly to affect the phraseology of the new treaty. Some questions of detail are understood to remain, which, it was considered might become a subject of legal contention in the future by the American government pending the outcome of further negotiations with the embassy.

"On the Friuli front our troops advanced everywhere and encountered only feeble resistance. We have occupied Caporetto, the heights between the Idris and Iszoni rivers, Cormons, Cervignano and Terzo. The enemy withdrew, destroying bridges and burning houses.

"Our torpedo destroyers opened fire against the enemy's detachments at the part of Riso, and have disembarked troops. We captured 79 Austrians who had been sent to Ven-

GERMANS ASK FOR  
ANOTHER WEEK  
TO REPLY TO  
OUR NOTE

Amsterdam Dispatch Indicates That Italian Complication Has Served Materially to Calm Sentiment.

SUBMARINES WILL BE  
INSTRUCTED TO QUIT

Cabinet Today Discusses Billion Dollar Trade Balance and Its Relation to English Shipping Restrictions.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)  
London, May 25 (5:10 p. m.)—The following dispatch was received today by the Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam:

"The German government has asked America for a further delay of a week in its reply to the note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania. In all probability the note will be delivered at Washington on Saturday.

"It is stated in Berlin that the note will be couched in very friendly terms. On account of the recent Italian complications the feeling in Berlin regarding the United States is much more calm. Everything possible will be done to avoid trouble. German submarines are to be instructed in accordance with this policy, although the note will explain that in principle Germany cannot openly stop submarine warfare.

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BILLION DOLLAR TRADE BALANCE AND EUROPE DISCUSSED

Washington, May 25.—With Secretary Bedford's estimate that the trade balance in favor of the United States will total a billion dollars on July 1 before them, President Wilson and the cabinet today discussed the relation of the statistics to the international situation.

The contention made in Great Britain that the growing American export trade shows that the United States is not suffering from the order in council, against which diplomatic protest is pending, will be fully investigated by the department of commerce.

The administration view of the situation is that greatly increased exports to neutral countries shown by official figures are not due to re-exportations to Germany and Austria, but to the fact that European neutrals, unable to get commodities from European neighbors, are forced to buy from the United States.

UNCLE JOE HAS NOT HEAD  
NOTE—SURE IT'S WRONG

San Francisco, May 25.—Congressman Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois and twelve colleagues arrived here today from Honolulu. Mr. Cannon said he had not read the government's note to Germany about the Lusitania. "But," he added, "there are too many notes and no action."

Party lines, those arriving today said, remained unbroken on the question of free sugar. Most of the contingent said they favored additional restrictions on the islands.

Twenty-nine members of the congressional party of 148 persons which left several weeks ago for a tour of the islands returned today.

PACKERS WITHDRAW REQUEST  
FOR NOTE TO ENGLAND

Washington, May 25.—After conferences with British embassy officials late today the packers withdrew their request for representations by the American government pending the outcome of further negotiations with the embassy.

"AMERICAS FOR AMERICANS"  
SIAGAN AT CONFERENCE

Washington, May 25.—"The Americas for Americans" as a wall of inviolability that no European nation shall dare to violate, was the slogan sounded today at the Pan-American financial conference by Dr. Santiago Perez Triana, delegate from Colombia.

As a speech that stirred the conference the Colombian delegate pictured the prime minister of an unnamed European nation, faced with the problems of over-population and restricted territory at home, working for the conquest of the untouched fields of the western hemisphere.

"We in America," he said, "should be prepared to make our inviolability stronger every day. We have seen that inviolability means by this war. There may be distrust even among families. There may be dark corners in the past history of this continent, but let us see that in the future our harmony is diaphanous, transparent and clear. Let the nations here represented in solemn and formal fashion make it manifest that none of them covet the territory of any other and that the homes and territory of each shall be sacred."

(Continued on Page Two.)

PRESIDENT FINDS  
NO GROUND FOR  
CHANGE IN WEST  
REPORT

Findings of Special Commissioner Rather Determines Government to Let Present Military Situation Develop.

CARRANZA SEEKS TO  
LEARN OUR METHODS

Big Delegation of Mexican Teachers Reaches New York Today from Vera Cruz.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)  
Washington, May 25.—President Wilson does not contemplate any change of Mexican policy as a result of the report by Du Val West, his special commissioner. The president told callers today before the federal industrial relations commission which is inquiring into conditions in the Colorado coal fields.

Chairman Walsh and King clashed again today when King's answers became involved and the chairman sought to limit him. Walsh sought to make a record of what King had done for American labor. Both the witness and Commissioner Weinsteck wanted to know the object of that line of questioning, but the chairman emphatically refused to explain.

"I am not on the stand," he said, "and I must decline to be questioned."

Walsh questioned King as to his investigations in Colorado, but the witness insisted that his investigations were confidential and he could not make public any of his information. He insisted he had seen representatives of both sides of the Colorado struggle in his effort to be absolutely fair.

The chairman insisted that the "people must have the facts."

"What do you mean by the people?" asked the witness.

"I mean the American people," said the chairman, "whose public opinion would be the greatest factor in improving conditions in Colorado."

"The will and conscience of young John D. Rockefeller is more powerful than the wills and consciences of all the American people to whom the members expect to stay three weeks."

Francisco Elias, Carranza's counsel general here, who made the announcement, said every field of educational training would be covered by the commission. The entire commission is to remain in the United States not less than a year and some of the members expect to stay three years. Headquarters will be located in Mexico.

Alfonso Cravioto, president of the commission to specialize in a study of American libraries. The other members, it is announced, are to study school discipline, the education of abnormal and backward children, industrial schools and rural schools and other subjects.

For several weeks the commission will remain here and will then go to Boston. After a few months of work there half of the members will begin a tour of the principal cities of the country, one of the objects which will be to compare the work in western and middle western schools with that in eastern institutions. Monthly reports will be made to the Carranza government.

When the air cleared, King explained that he was "speaking as a practical man of a practical situation."

"I mean to say," he continued "that if I wanted to improve conditions in Colorado the man I would go after is John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He could do more in one year alone than line up efforts to focus public opinion on the situation could do in several years."

Responsibility for the Colorado strike, King said, he could not definitely fix and he expected to report his findings where they would have the best effect. He suggested that he should like to give his recommendations privately to Chairman Walsh.

HUNDREDS JOIN IN  
TRIBUTE TO FROHMAN

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)  
New York, May 25.—Tribute to the memory of Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager who perished on the Lusitania, was paid today by hundreds of persons in the theatrical world and many from other walks of life at the funeral services held at the Temple Emanuel.

In speaking of Mr. Frohman's high standing in the theatrical world Augustus Thomas, the playwright who delivered the funeral oration said:

"The history of the dramatic world has held no name so potent, because for one thing he never bartered his soul respect for notoriety. Just to be with the man was to be decent."

Twenty-six pallbearers escorted the body. They included, in addition to Mr. Thomas, George Ade, Edward Sheldon, Richard Harding Davis, H. Sothern, William Gillette, Ossie Skinner, William Faversham and David Belasco.

(Continued on Page Four.)

ROCKEFELLER AND  
HIS CONSCIENCE  
MORE POWERFUL  
THAN PEOPLE

MacKenzie King, Director of Rockefeler Foundation Industrial Relations Section Has Faith in Young Chief.

SUPRISED STATEMENT  
TO WALSH COMMISSION

Son of